

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 24.41d.
On Demand 24.49-5d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 49 2 p.m. 56
Humidity 69 " 51

January 4, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 89 " 64

WEATHER FORECAST.
CLOUDY.
Barometer 30.4.

7553 日一月版十

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

四月一號香港單張 10 CENTES.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ENEMY PEACE TERMS.

Communicated to President Wilson.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that Count Julius Andressy has announced that the Central Powers' peace terms have been communicated to President Wilson.

ALLIES' PEACE REPLY.

Renewed Frightfulness Demanded.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the National Liberal organs protest regret at the Entente's rejection of Germany's peace offer.

The Jucker newspapers demand renewed frightfulness.

Blood-Curdling Threats.

"The peace dream is over for the present." This is the keynote of the German press comment on the Allies' reply.

The papers complain of the Allies' "brutal rejection of Germany's efforts towards peace," and then make blood-curdling threats as to what will happen in the spring.

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, the organ of the German Foreign Office, says that the shallowness, levity and mendacity of the Allies contrast so strongly with what must follow that it is difficult to explain how ten serious men were able to sign such a document so unblushingly reactionary.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* goes further, and says "Woe to the heads of the States who have to answer for useless bodgehead."

INDIAN LITIGATION DELAYS.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

In connection with the protraction of Indian litigation, the Times strongly endorses the suggestion of a correspondent that the Indian High Courts should be given "in delay" powers similar to those of the English and Dominion Courts, to constrain the appellant to prosecute his appeal diligently, and also to prescribe a reasonable period in which the record must be transmitted to England.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter learns that the islands of Peira and Imbros have thrown off their allegiance to King Constantine.

The Situation Most Uncertain.

January 3, 6.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the situation is one of utmost uncertainty.

The King is finding much difficulty in replying to the Allies' demands, owing to the attitude of the populace.

BULGARIA'S WORK FINISHED.

Interesting Declaration by the Premier.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram from Sofia states that the Premier, in the Sobranje, declared that Bulgaria's work had been successfully concluded. He replied to criticisms of the Bulgarians' crossing the Danube, and stated that all Austro-Germans in Bulgaria were subject to the Bulgarian Chief of Command.

A YEAR'S AERIAL WARFARE.

Allies Bring Down 700 Aeroplanes.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the Allies in 1916 carried out 750 aerial bombardments, of which the French were responsible for 250 and the British for 180. From Salonica, 174 bombardments were carried out.

The French brought down 450 aeroplanes and 40 balloons, while the British felled 250 aeroplanes and 27 balloons.

ITALY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Captures in Territory and in Men.

January 3, 4.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Italy notifies that she has conquered 1,200 square miles of enemy territory, and has shortened her front by 125 miles.

She has taken 35,000 Austrian prisoners, and has 469,000 munition makers at work, of which 73,000 are women.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

Scheme for Increased Production.

January 3, 5.50 a.m.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, the President of the Board of Agriculture, has appointed an Advisory Committee of ten farmers and agricultural experts to assist in the scheme for increasing the home production of food. Agricultural War Committees have been established in English counties, and a joint conference will shortly be held in London:

A NEW IMPERIAL ORDER.

January 3, 6.50 a.m.

The Daily Express foresees the institution of a new Imperial Order in the next honour.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

False German Claims Exposed.

January 2, 1.40 p.m.

It is evident from a Russian communiqué that the German claim, that the Allies have been thrown back to the Braila bridgehead, is inaccurate.

The composite Danube Army, during the latter phases of the campaign, has lagged behind General Falkenhayn's Army, and the Russians have always been able to deal with it.

The facts are that the Russians, in order to preserve an even front with the retreating army further west, voluntarily retired under cover of night to strong positions at the bridgehead. This movement was effected without pressure from the enemy.

The Germans also alleged that the bridgehead, which is from ten to twenty miles from the port itself, was being continually attacked, but they are silent on the point to-day, because they have met with a reverse. They struck at the middle of the line, but were flung back in disorder. The enemy's lines are now about twelve miles from Braila.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CLAIMS.

January 3, 6.10 p.m.

A wireless German official message says that the Archduke Joseph repulsed with heavy losses strong attacks against Mount Faltzeneu, and stormed several hills between Suceia Valley and Piatra Valley. He also repulsed Russo-Romanian counter-attacks and occupied Barseci and Topesci after a battle.

General von Mackensen is further progressing and has stormed three positions in the Focșany region. He pushed back the Russians in the Dobradja, despite their stubborn resistance.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

January 3, 4.35 p.m.

A French communiqué says:—There was a most lively artillery duel north and south of the Somme, in the regions of Rouvroy, Verdan, Armand, Mort Homme, and Bezon Vaux.

GERMANY'S NEUTRAL NEIGHBOURS.

Danger of Being Over-run.

January 2, 4.00 p.m.

Lord French, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, expressed the opinion that there was a danger of Germany's over-running small neutrals adjacent to her. It was estimated that the direct cost to the Allies of feeding Belgium was £22,000,000, but the indirect cost was far greater, for Germany had robbed Belgium of £125,000,000.

He pointed out that the strictly military interests of the Allies would have been best served by a blockade of Belgium, which, moreover, the Hague Convention permitted.

SUBMARINE EFFORTS TO KILL FISHERMEN.

Small Boats Fired on After Sinking of Trawlers.

After attacking without warning three trawlers of the Brixham (Devonshire) fishing fleet on November 28 and sinking two, a large enemy submarine deliberately fired on the small boats in which the crews had taken refuge.

The *Provident*, the *Amphitrite* and the *Lynx* were the trawlers attacked, either by shell fire or bombs. The masters and crews of all three vessels were landed, and the *Lynx* was later found derelict and taken into port.

It was the second eventful day in the *Provident's* history. On January 1, 1916, she rescued 70 members of the crew of H.M.S. *Formidable*, which was torpedoed by a German submarine in a gale off the South Coast.

Crews' Narrow Escapes.

Brixham, Nov. 30.—Skipper William Lynn, of the smack *Lynx*, asserted that the Germans deliberately tried to sink the small boats after they had pushed away clear from the smacks. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in broad daylight, when the submarine popped above the surface and commenced her work of attacking the defenceless fishermen.

"She must have watched us shoot our gear," said Captain Lynn, "as we had not had our gear down a quarter of an hour before she opened fire on the *Provident*. We watched the *Provident's* boat come clear and saw a shell fall close."

Then the *Amphitrite* was attacked. Both vessels soon sank, and both crews had to take their chance in open boats—not at all pleasant experience so far from land and amid the uncertainty of bad weather at this time of the year.

"Five or six shots fell quite close to the *Amphitrite's* boat. That crew had the narrowest escape of the whole lot. It is a miracle she was not destroyed.

"We hung on to the *Lynx* until one shell whizzed just above our topmast head. Then we thought it was time to leave our boat and shove away clear. Shells fell about us. They aimed at the boat and the smack. Once the *Amphitrite* was only 200 yards away. There was no excuse that they could not see the boat. We saw men on the deck of the submarine, and they saw us, as we were between them and the smack."

The *Lynx* was found derelict and brought to port to-day. She bears signs of shell fire. Her patient captain was shot clean away.

"The submarine did not give us any chance. The crew deliberately tried to sink our open boat," added Captain Lynn with emphasis. "Of that I have not the slightest doubt. We had a miraculous escape."

Captain William Norris, of the *Amphitrite*, gave a very vivid description. "We had just put down our gear," he said, "and then had barely finished our dinner when the mate, Mr. Keap, shouted out: 'Come up on deck; there's a submarine firing at us.'

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MORE SINKINGS.

January 3, 6.50 p.m.

The following steamers have been sunk:—The *Aeonesgas* (French), *Goosebridge* (Swedish), *Hollybranch* (British), and *Erica* (Norwegian).

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

A Melancholy Story.

January 3, 6.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Telegraph* has interviewed a neutral who has long been a resident of Kiel. He says there is great scarcity of foodstuffs, there are frequent disturbances, dissatisfied workmen are being sent to the front, and the submarine losses are enormous.

GENERAL HAIG'S MESSAGE TO LABOUR.

The Road to Triumph.

January 3, 8.35 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a letter to Mr. Ben Tillett, says:—"Tell Labour that the best Christmas present it can make to its comrades in the field is that nothing in 1917 shall binder a regular, constant and increasing output of munitions and material. If the munition workers and the troops in the trenches pull together, triumph is certain."

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

January 3, 6.50 p.m.

The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Parliaments of enemy countries are to hold a Conference in Berlin on the 19th inst.

MORE PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

January 3, 8.00 p.m.

An official report from Mesopotamia states:—Despite heavy rains, we have further progressed on the right bank of the Tigris, to the east and north-east of Kut-el-Amara.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEUTRALS AND PEACE.

London, January 2, 7.55 p.m.

Reuter learns that the Allied reply to President Wilson has been drafted and will probably be presented in a few days.

It is not expected that the Netherlands will associate itself with the United States, while attempts to secure the co-operation of South America have not met with much success. Certainly Argentine, Brazil and several smaller States will not take action.

"Certainly I do. Our boat was clear of the vessel a good bit—quite 100 yards away. We were right astern of the *Amphitrite* and quite clear of the line of fire."

"Do you think the Germans deliberately fired at you?"
"Certainly I do. Our boat was clear of the vessel a good bit—quite 100 yards away. We were right astern of the *Amphitrite* and quite clear of the line of fire."

"Then the submarine started on us. The first shot passed between our forecastle and the mainmast. We had got our boat ready for launching, and directly the submarine opened fire on the *Amphitrite* we were many not seconds getting the boat over the gangway and into the water. We shoved her astern, and pulled hard to get out of the line of fire."

"Our boat was not more than 100 yards astern of the *Amphitrite* when the Germans started firing at us. The first shot fell just ten yards clear of the boat. The water splashed aboard. As the shell hit the water it burst, and the shrapnel fell all about on the water. It was as though a school of mackerel was playing about us."

"The second shot fell about 20 yards over us. Then the submarine fired on the *Amphitrite*, hitting her on the port bow, and she started to sink. Another shot settled her. She gradually went down by the head till the middle mast was in the water. She stayed motionless for a second or two. Then we saw the steam and water come up. The boiler had burst. We had 100lb. of steam up at the time."

"When the *Provident* floated gamely against the German shells the submarine steamed up to her starboard side and placed a bomb right on the open gangway from which the boat had been launched. I did not see her go down. I did see some smoke, but something stopped me from watching her disappear beneath the water. I couldn't look in that direction."

"Did the Germans fire deliberately at your boat?"
"I don't say they did. The shot passed just astern of our boat. The submarine was only about 100 yards away."

"We abandoned our boat without any preparation in the way of lifebelts, &c., &c. We were picked up by a passing boat. We saw the submarine."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

End of Trouble in Sight.

London, Received Jan. 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the difficulties between America and Mexico appear to be smoothing themselves.
Mr. Fletcher is leaving Washington to assume his Ambassadorship in Mexico City.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

SCRIPPS.

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ESTIMATES FREE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Roosevelt and the East. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, will sail from the Pacific coast for Hawaii and the South Sea Islands early in February next, according to advice which reached Manila in the last mail, and already a movement has been set on foot in China and Japan to induce the famous ex-president and his wife to extend their tour so as to include a visit to the Far East in the early spring.

Loyal Demonstration in Jamaica.

At a large public demonstration held in the City of Kingston recently, a resolution was unanimously passed, pledging the inflexible determination of loyal Jamaica to place all her power and service with Great Britain and her allies towards the prosecution and bringing of the present war to a successful issue. The resolution was supported by similar patriotic meetings in outlying townships throughout the Island.

New Zealand's Growing Revenue.

The Acting-Minister for Finance states that the ordinary revenue for the half year ended September 13 last, amounted to \$6,849,627—an increase of \$304,127 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures amounted to \$6,256,903—an increase of \$318,484, which is accounted for wholly by war charges. The returns show continued industrial and commercial prosperity, but the need for economy in Public Departments is insisted upon.

Future Trade Relations with Russia.

Too much importance cannot be attached at the present time to the possibility of the development of trade between Canada and Russia. The fact that Germany formerly controlled the Russian market gives an additional incentive for creating trade in this new field, and Canadian manufacturers are obviously alive to the opening thus presented. A Trade Commissioner has been appointed in Siberia to watch the interests of Canada in connection with the development of trade with Siberia, under the direction of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Petrograd.

Imports of Fruit from British Columbia.

The growing importance of the Australian market for British Columbia apples is indicated by the fact that during the fresh fruit importing season of 1915, steamers from Vancouver landed 80,920 cases of apples at Sydney, this being an increase of 19,351 cases over the figures for 1914. Also Australia is looking for markets in Canada. As the former European continental markets are now cut off and there is insufficient tonnage to carry the large quantities of apples available for export to Great Britain, Australian fruit exporters are submitting quotations to buyers in Victoria, Vancouver, and other places in Canada, with a view to placing their fruit on the Canadian market.

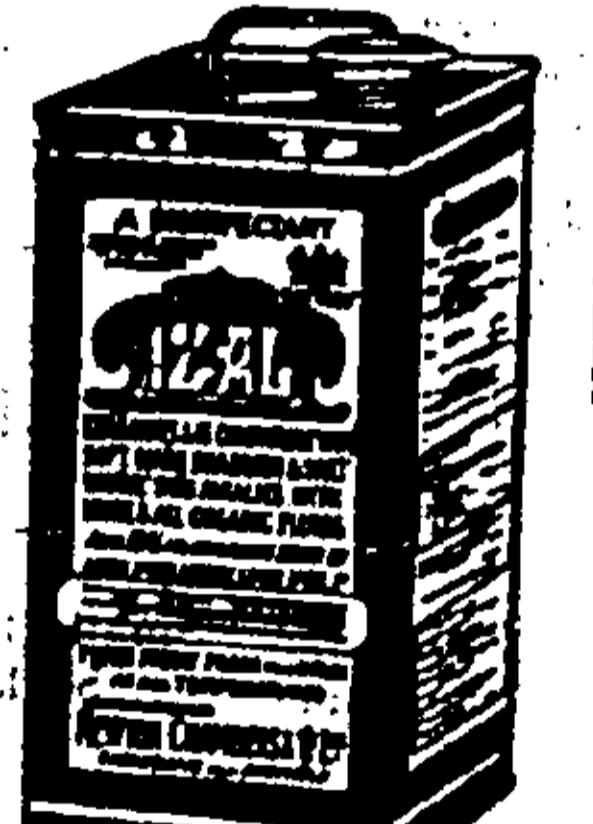
Capturing Germany's Dye Trade. A proposal is under consideration with reference to the establishment of a dye industry in Western Ontario, which shall be associated with the Federal Dye-stuff and Chemical Corporation of New York. This corporation has a capital of \$2,000,000, and is now producing 24,000 lb. of dyestuffs in addition to large supplies of high explosives. A Canadian plant will mean the establishment of a strategic manufacturing point from which operations can be carried on in the event of a trade alliance between the Allies following the war. In Western Ontario the chief raw materials required for the dye industry are easily available, and there is every reason why Canada should take her share in capturing the German dye trade.

The great markets for synthetic or artificially manufactured Indigo are in India, China, and Japan, and distinct trade advantages should result from supplying these countries from Canada instead of from the United States.—United Press.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The No Peace League. Badges are now being distributed to members of the No (Premature) Peace League—consisting, in the case of new members, of an enamelled portrait of Captain Fryatt, and of women members a similar souvenir of Nurse Cavell. A big meeting is in contemplation to inaugurate an active propaganda. All particulars of the Secretary of the League 3, Bread Court Chambers, Bow Street, W.C.

Honour Among the Huns.

Two German non-commissioned officers and two airmen, who were interned in Holland, were allowed out of camp on their signed promise to return, but they got to Germany and are now again serving in the ranks of the Hun. When Holland complained, Germany refused to return the men, "on the ground that men below the rank of officer have no word of honour, and therefore can neither give it nor break it." The result is that Hans interned in Holland will no longer be allowed out on parole, even for a walk. We knew, of course, that German soldiers had very little sense of honour, but it is interesting to be officially informed that they have none at all.—John Bull.

Japanese in Borneo.

One Mr. Yasutaro Ando is reported to have been cultivating cotton in Sandakan in North Borneo with good results. He formerly served in the Tokyo Electric Bureau. On retiring from his post he travelled in China and then visited the South Sea Islands. Since last spring he has been staying in Sandakan raising cotton. Quite recently he sent some cotton of his own production to Mr. Toyaji Wada, Managing Director of the Fujigase Yarn Spinning Company. It is reported that the cotton can be gathered four times a year and is in no way inferior to Indian cotton. With the support of Mr. Wada, Mr. K. Inouye, and several others, Mr. Ando intends to plant cotton on a large scale next year. Kobe Herald

Trade Relations with Russia.

Mr. F. A. Bayley Hodgett, speaking under the auspices of the East-Scottish Society, at Edinburgh, said that the reason why Russia had not been able to develop herself was that out of her population of 180,000,000 only 15 per 1,000 belonged to what he might call the upper classes. There were not enough educated men to go round. It will be the mission of Britons after the war to show Russians how to manufacture and make the best of their country. British firms desiring to enter into business with Russia should consult several Russian legal authorities who had arrived in London from Russia for the purpose of giving such advice as was necessary. There was no nation which had so much sympathy with the Russian nation as the British, and more especially that section which lay north of the Tweed.

Ceramic Industry in Chosen.

The Seoul Press says it is expected that some day in the future the manufacture of porcelain will be undertaken on a grand scale in Chosen, because the best potter's clay is obtainable in various parts of the peninsula. The industry, however, is not yet being carried on very prosperously, the few porcelain factories now in existence being far from complete in point of equipment. At present there are four factories worthy of mention, under private management; at Seoul, Chinanpo, Pyongyang, and Taiku. The ware turned out by the Seoul and Chinanpo factories are imitations of those of the Koryo Era and the demand for them is steadily on the increase. Those manufactured by the factories at Taiku and Pyongyang are mostly for use by Koreans. The factory at Taiku is now in a state of suspension on account of some internal complications, while that at Pyongyang had its capital augmented last year and is in a fair way to become prosperous.

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GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Lord Ronaldshay's Post.

It is officially announced that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., to be Governor of Bengal, in succession to Lord Carmichael of Skirling, whose term of office will expire in April next.

Acceptance of this post means, of course, the immediate resignation by Lord Ronaldshay of his seat in the House of Commons as representative of the Hornsey Division of Middlesex, and last night's London Gazette intimated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had appointed him to be Steward and Bailiff of the Three Hundreds of Chiltern.

In going to India as Governor of Bengal, the Earl of Ronaldshay is returning to the East to pick up the threads of his previous studies of Eastern problems which have made him one of those Englishmen really competent to speak with authority on the questions affecting the Indian Empire. The elder surviving son and heir of the Marquis of Zetland, he was born in 1876, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Soon after leaving the University, he "heard the East calling," and spent the next few years in Ceylon, India—where he was for a time A.D.C. on the Viceroy's staff—and Persia. From 1903 till 1907 he further extended his experiences as a traveller by prolonged journeys in Asiatic Turkey, Turkistan, Siberia, Manchuria, China, Japan, and Burma. He took full advantage of the opportunities afforded him of studying on the spot the problems which confronted the Governments of the countries he visited, and his observations and conclusions are set out in the books he subsequently

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Aweby, from Bradford.
Barretto, from Adelaide.
Chenophitham Ri, from Batocerosa.

Cheunglei Chuen 165 Des Vaux Road, from London.
Chongheng Chan Lodging House, from Kuala Lumpur.

Honglee, from Bangkok.
Kwang-hen-tye, from Bangkok.
Lein Chan, from Singapore.
Mengsongeng, from Bangkok.
Schoo Lawyer Office Des Vaux Road, from Singapore.

Warley, from Boston.
Winghui 26 Stanley Street Top Floor, from Manila.

Yitshin Nanbayhan, from Mandalay.

Young French Hospital, from Chemor.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, December 23, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Ellison, from Amoy.
Lichingcheung, from Shanghai.
Tongteck, from Amoy.

Blank, from Yokohama.
Mollie, Lam-pak-hong-kei, from Swatow.

Kway, from Osaka.

A. B. SORENSEN, Asst. Superintendent, Hongkong, December 29, 1916.

published: "Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky" "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia"; "A Wandering Student in the Far East"; and "An Eastern Miscellany." After unsuccessfully contesting the Richmond Division of Yorkshire, he was returned in 1907 for Hornsey, which he has since represented.

He married, in 1907 the second daughter of Colonel Mervyn Arcoria, and has a son and three daughters.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO LET—First Class shop in Chater Road next Mouttrie, Lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

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NOTICES.

SENNET FRERES.HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The Leading French Jewellers and Dealers in Parcay Go. da.JUST RECEIVED AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER WARE.
Great Stock of Xmas Presents Just Arrived.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

SHORTHAND CLASS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Green Island Cement Company Limited will be held at the Office of Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on Friday the Fifth day of January 1917, at twelve o'clock noon when the abridged Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the Fifteenth day of December, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

EVENING CLASSES for Young ladies in Pitmans, Shorthand are now in progress at St. Mary's Convent, Kowloon. A CLASS FOR BEGINNERS will commence on the 9th January, 1917.

PRIZE SCHEMES examinations will be held in June, for elementary, Theory and Speed Certificates, under the guidance of the Phonetic Institute, Bath, Somerset, England.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, Apply to the MOTHER SUPERIOR.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been very considerably delayed. By Order of The Board, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 14th December, 1916.

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Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists &

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& CO'S
OLD TOM
AND
DRY.**

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

TOD—SACHSE.—On 3rd January, 1917, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., Peter, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Tod, Shanghai, to Freda Nancy Lennox, younger daughter of the late George Sachse and of Mrs. Sachse, Hongkong. At Home on and after the first Wednesday in February at "Kingsclere."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

GOVERNMENT AND LAND SETTLEMENT.

We commend to the notice of our readers a speech of Sir Henry Rider Haggard's which, under the above heading, appeared in yesterday's Telegraph. The speech falls naturally into two sections: the Britisher's duty (a), to his own country and (b), to the Colonies and the Empire generally. The popular author and traveller makes it clear that, while it is for the people at Home to see that the country, at need, shall produce enough food to supply the wants of its population for a lengthy period, they also have to remember that it becomes them, in normal times, to turn their thoughts—whether as regards supply and demand or in connection with emigration—to their own overseas possessions first and foremost.

No one who has resided for a reasonable length of time in the agricultural districts of England will dissent from the view that the way of the farmer, whether grower or stock-breeder, has been made so hard for him during the past thirty years that he has been fully justified in vowing never to bring up his sons to his own calling. Rent charges, taxes and foreign competition have been his bane, and, when the war broke out, he had practically lost all hope of ever being able to make headway against these. If he improved his land his rent was raised; if he decided to sacrifice everything to e.g. corn or hops, the foreigner strangled him by sending these commodities from abroad dirt cheap. And not only did the farmer himself suffer in these circumstances, for the labouring classes who, in former years, had contrived to clear enough money by the annual harvesting and hop-picking to tide the family over the winter months, were all too often robbed of this means of making money by the generous broad-mindedness of the respectable Free Traders at Home, who could consider the foreign exporter's convenience but not that of the British taxpayer.

With such conditions prevailing in England, what wonder was it that the agricultural population bankrupted after the high wages paid in the United States of America, and so shook the dust of their own country off their feet? With a reasonable amount of Government control, thousands of idle acres of land could have been producing corn all these years, or else supplying ample grazing for livestock. If France and Holland have been able to produce a thriving and contented peasantry, why cannot we? It is not denied that, with the North and Midlands given up to mining and factory work, and to the huge urban settlements that this implies, it is idle to look to the Homeland as a permanent producer of sufficient corn and meat to satisfy the wants of the entire population; but even so, as Sir H. Rider Haggard insists, there are other countries to which we can look for supplies without deluging the exchequers of foreigners with our money; other countries too, to which the more restless and enterprising of the people can betake themselves without living under the shelter of a strange flag. Canada, South Africa, and Australasia are all of them "white men's countries", wherein man's work is easily within the compass of the European; and untold millions of acres in these Dominions are still unoccupied and untilled. The Britisher who sets out for one or another of them, is going among his own folk, and is remaining under the rule of the Empire. Further, he is not shirking his duties as a British citizen by taking his money or his labour into the foreigner's land. The waste lands of the Empire are still demanding thousands of workers, and it will surely be incumbent on the Government, when the war is over, to see that this cry of the land does not go unanswered.

Our Clergy.

Arising out of the comments which appeared in this column yesterday concerning the loco' clergy and volunteer work, we gather that at least three clergymen of the Church of England are serving in either the Volunteers or the Volunteer Reserves, and we gladly make this information public in fairness to these gentlemen. In view of the fact, however, that all lay civilians of eligible age are expected to join one or other of the Colony's auxiliary forces, we adhere to our view that it is the duty of all clergy and ministers, who are of eligible age, and are physically fit, to follow this lead. And we feel sure that we shall have the support of the general public in taking that stand.

A Painful Matter.

Well-conducted Chinese will road with sincere regret that it has been necessary for one of our readers to demand a public apology from a local Chinese firm, on account of the insolence of one of its members or employees to some European ladies. We heartily wish it were possible to say with truth that rudeness to foreigners—and especially to foreign ladies—is a rarity here. Such rudeness is, from all we hear, on the increase rather than not, and, as need hardly be said, our energetic Government is in very great measure to blame. When the revolution of 1911-12 broke out, the Chinese took it for granted that republicanism would end to such out-of-date things as courtesy and respect; and, so far from employing special means to guard against all this, our authorities weekly allowed themselves to fall in with the idea. The result of the Government's pusillanimity was not long in proclaiming itself. The end of 1912 saw British authority set at defiance by the establishment of a boycott of the tramway. A resolute administration could have stopped this within twenty-four hours; instead, it was allowed to continue for weeks: long enough, indeed, to persuade quite a number of the Chinese that the Government was afraid to take upon its shoulders the duty of establishing British coinage in the Colony, or to punish those who opposed it.

Sore Lips. Sharp Remedies.
Since that time there have been many proofs that this unruly spirit, born at the Revolution, has by no means disappeared. Chinese of the coolie class have been brought before magistrates for insolence to white women—and the sentences delivered have made our courts a laughing-stock and have put a premium on the continuance of such behaviour. In any other colony it would occur to those in power that there is a short and effective remedy for disrespect to European ladies. The case in question shows that this sort of behaviour is not confined to the coolie element; and here it may be well to remark that some of the Hongkong schools are not guiltless in the matter. We know of at least one wherein it is understood that masters may not inflict corporal punishment—the consequence being that there is little proper discipline in the establishment; some of the masters tolerate open impudence, and the Chinese boys leave school under the impression that the Britisher is a poor, pitiless specimen of humanity who can be "checked" with impunity. If the white man's, and still more the white woman's, position is to be at all tolerable here, there will have to be drastic changes in our methods of dealing with the Chinese. The Dutch, in their colonies, make no bones about prescribing the lash for such offences as we have mentioned above, and it would be well if the same rule were introduced here—and make what Exeter Hall thinks of it. Meanwhile we would venture to ask: Supposing the husband or brother of either of these two ladies had happened to be in waiting, and had promptly handed out a salutary hiding to the offender, what would have been his portion at the police court when summoned for assault and battery? Would the bench have asked him to produce someone to say that he was a good man? and then have dismissed him with the magisterial blessing? We hardly think so.

DAY BY DAY.

YOUR NEIGHBOUR IS THE MAN WHO NEEDS YOU.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar one demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the founding of Gordon College, Khartoum.

Pocket Diary.

From the Nippon Yusen Kaisha we have received a useful pocket diary for 1917. The Company now has a fleet of 101 vessels, of 470,000 tons aggregate tonnage.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 23, amounted to 65,284 tons and the sales during the period, to 59,768 tons.

Company Meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Green Island Cement Company is to be held at noon to-morrow for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed for reducing the company's capital.

Bijou Theatre.

Mlle. Sonia Halanski, the Russian dancer, is still attracting large audiences to the Bijou Theatre, and last night she gave a further exhibition of her skill in the bare-foot dance "Valse Lente."

Football.

The H. K. F. C. and the K.S. L.I. meet in the U.S. League on Saturday; kick-off at 4 p.m. The Club team will be:—Goldenberg; Black, McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart, Railton; Robinson, Chassels, Stalker, McTavish and Rodger.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Boarding House Keepers' Guild, \$130; Old Clothes dealers' Guild, \$30; Papils Bellios Public School, \$25.

Deaf and Dumb Banishes.

A deaf and dumb Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment before he should. The police record showed that defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour for being a rogue and vagabond in 1911, and to six months' hard labour in 1913 for returning from banishment. Defendant's record having been proved, he was committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

Opium Smokers Fined.

Ten Chinese were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with frequenting an opium den at 63, Bulluky Street, Hunghom. The first defendant was charged with keeping the house for the purpose of opium smoking. The defendants denied they had gone there to smoke opium, but said they all lived there, it being a coolie house. The first defendant said he was a gatekeeper at the Kowloon Docks and was a victim to the opium smoking habit. The paraphernalia that was found on the premises was what he kept for his own use. A fine of \$5 each was inflicted on the first and second defendants, and the rest were discharged.

MAIL NOTICE.

No Notifications in Future.

The Post Office issues the following notification:

"Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes."

"Persons requiring special information must apply at the enquiry counter in the Public Hall of the G. P. O."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S LAMENT.

Material for Allies from Nearly All the World.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.—On the occasion of the Imperial Chancellor's birthday his place at the Federal Council-table in the Reichstag was decorated with flowers.

The debate on the first reading of the Bill for Compulsory Civilian Service was then begun. The Chancellor introduced the Bill, saying:—

"The inevitable war is still raging. Our enemies desire it. They hail last summer as a victorious one, but can they impose their will on us? Our lines are still unbroken."

"Romania, which was to have brought about a revolutionary change, is paying the penalty. (B-avo!) God has helped us hitherto, and will continue to help us."

"The almost superhuman deeds of our troops, for which no thanks can be adequate—('Very right!' Very true! and cheer)—and our clear consciences at the first and only one of the belligerents who was and is ready to terminate the war by a peace safeguarding our existence and our future, justify this confidence. In spite of this confidence, we must not neglect our duty."

"Our enemies do not desire peace yet. They are much superior numerically. Almost the entire world supplies them with war material. The result of this is shown by the Somme fighting. Every day the war is prolonged the organisation of industry becomes a more decisive factor. Every hand at home, which produces guns and shells replaces a man and protects young life in the trenches. Every idle hand at home supports the enemy. This is the warning taught us by every communiqué, which impresses it on our heart and mind."

"The reasons for this Bill, for the adoption of which we ask, were not thought out at the study desk, but were forged under incessant fire at the front. We have discussed and considered the fundamental principle of the Bill and the organisation in question, first with representatives of all classes, and later with the Main Committee of the Reichstag. For the preliminary work we are indebted to the energetic, devoted labour of the Main Committee, which may enable us to come to a speedy and successful termination."

"The more thoroughly we discussed the subject, the more clearly appeared the greatness of the task of organising the entire energy of the whole nation for the prosecution of the war. Gigantic as are the inroads on our economic life, are they not small compared with the magnitude of the war? ('Very true.') The possibility of compulsion had to be provided for. Extreme necessity demands an iron will. The possibility of coercion will provide the firm ground upon which we must stand in order to build up behind our fighting front an organised army of labour."

"The work can only succeed if it represents what in operation not the result of coercion, but the voluntary decision of the entire people, and if our industry and our agriculture, our workmen, our contractors and their organisations give their services in willing devotion. That this will be so we can expect with confidence."

"This confidence is justified by the spirit in which the German people since the first days of the war has accustomed itself to the war, and by the great achievements which this spirit has hitherto created. The spirit with which everyone in the country has been filled since the outbreak of war has been one of determination to assist and co-operate in every possible way. This spirit is again roused, and everyone knows that he must not refuse to follow the call while on the battlefield hundreds of thousands bleed to death in defending the Fatherland."

"The German people is faced with a great trial. It will and must overcome it. Every sacrifice is consecrated by the thought that we are all carrying forward stones for the building of a better future for the Fatherland." (Great cheering.)

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

Scott at Work Last Night.

The principal event of next Saturday's boxing programme, which has been arranged by the Police Reserve, promises to be a very fine fight. A few days ago we had an opportunity of seeing Stapleton at work, and last evening the present champion was having a turn with a number of sparring partners, some of whom will themselves figure in Saturday's programme. Scott is in very fine form and last evening demonstrated his genuine all-round ability against men with a variety of styles.

Having seen the two men, one is bound to say that the contest is a fairly open one, for if Stapleton gets in that terrific punch of his he will have gone the way of the victorious, whilst if Scott can evade this and make full use of his quicker movements, the result will be reversed. At all events, both men have plenty of supporters.

KAISER'S PLOT IN ASIA.

Hoaxed by a Bogus Indian Ruler.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to Sir Edwin Cornwall, said:—

"In the spring of 1915 the German Government decided to send a mission to Afghanistan. For this purpose they selected among a number of Indian ascetics in Berlin a young landowner from Oudh, who posed to them as a ruling chief, and as such was received in audience by the Emperor."

"This person was accompanied by a party of German officers, some Turks, and another Indian ascetic, a Moslem. The principal German officer, Lieutenant von Hentig, was the bearer of a letter from the German Chancellor to the Amur, in which the latter was invited to advise the pretended Rajah how best India might be liberated from British tyranny."

"Von Hentig was also charged to make important relations to the Amur regarding the relations which the German Government hoped would in future exist between Afghanistan, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey."

"The mission broke up in Persia, and succeeded in making its way in small parties into Afghanistan in the late summer. They were arrested on arrival and eventually conveyed to Kabul towards the end of the year. There is reason to believe that the Amur and his people quickly apprised these Germans and the Indian adventurers by whom they were accompanied at their true value."

"It is true that the intervention of Turkey under German influence created a complication, and placed His Majesty the Amur in an exceedingly difficult position."

"But at the outbreak of the war his Majesty gave the Viceregal the most solemn assurances of his intention to preserve the neutrality of his country, and it is with great satisfaction that I acknowledge on behalf of His Majesty's Government the loyalty of the Amur to his pledged word—as sacred to the true Moslem as to ourselves."

"His Majesty has firmly refused the inducement—as seductive they are—unrealistic—held out to him to induce him to forsake his ally, and has used his influence to prevent disturbances on the frontier."

"The Amur dismissed the mission in May last. It would not be in the public interest to state what has become of the various members; but some of them have been captured by the Russians and the British after leaving Afghanistan."

"The estates of the Indian landowner have been sequestered by the Government of India."

"Letters were also addressed by the German Chancellor to a number of ruling chiefs."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Police School.

All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Classes I, II, and IV will attend at Headquarters' Club for examination at 5.30 p.m. on the following dates:—

Monday, January 8.—Class I (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Wednesday, January 10.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

Friday, January 12.—Class IV (Inspector P. O' Sullivan).

Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m.

Monday, Jan. 8.—All Recruits.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—Marine Gunners.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—All Recruits.

Mounted Police.

The drill ordered for Friday, Jan. 5, is cancelled. Joined—Trooper 705 A. G. Connor and Trooper 706 A. S. Campbell.

THE ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord.

The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent writes:

The appointment of Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord will give to the country a sense of content and satisfaction which it sorely needs. We have known the distinguished officer as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, the master of fleet organisation and command, bearing enormous responsibilities, and conducting quietly and efficiently a work of which no words could exaggerate the paramount importance. Now we see him brought to the Admiralty at a critical time in the country's history. If Sir John was in his right place at the head of the Grand Fleet, he is not less in his right place as First Sea Lord.

He was designated, indeed, for that same office long before the war. As Second Sea Lord he had wrought a great work for the Fleet, and when it was known that he was to be given a sea command it was known also that he would return to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord.

The Air Service.

There has been a certain sense of quiet in the country at a sort of quiescence that seemed to have settled upon the Admiralty. Whether the quiet was justified is not the question here. The extension of the German submarine campaign to distant waters called obviously for new dispositions. The Air Board had not answered the expectations of the country, and the Admiralty was supposed to be the obstacle that resisted development. What the Admiralty had asked for was a sufficiency of machines of the type required for its duties. For the solution of these and other problems, Sir John Jellicoe has unrivaled experience Coming fresh from the greatest command ever committed to an Admiral he will bring to the Admiralty the very experience, and, we may add, the very authority, it requires. On the question of the Air Service, which has been so much debated, the country may now feel complete confidence in whatever the Admiralty may do, for the new First Sea Lord knows well, from his own experience, what are the aircraft requirements of the Fleet.

Few naval officers have had more varied experience than Sir John Jellicoe. His long experience at sea is matched by his great experience of naval administration. In the creation of the modern Navy he has played a conspicuous part, and has all along been associated in that matter with Lord Fisher. For three years he was Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance when Lord Fisher was chief of that department. He was a member of the Ordnance Committee and Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy in those expansive times. Then he himself became a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy, and after commanding the Atlantic Fleet and the Second Division of the Home Fleet he became Second Sea Lord. How as a young officer he had risked his life to save the lives of others is well known. He was commander of the Victoria when she went down off Tripoli in collision with the Camperdown in 1893. His nerve remained unbroken in that terrible experience, and throughout his career he has retained that quiet self-possession which is the mark of the man conscious of his strength and assured of his powers.

A Master of Strategy. Sir John has a singular power of winning men to himself. He has evoked the best from every officer and man in the Fleet, and deep will be the sorrow at his departure. Only those who know him know how greatly he is beloved by the Service. We may be sure that he will bring about him at the Admiralty those who will work whole-heartedly with him. He has been for years a thoughtful student of tactics and is a master of strategy, which latter will be his chief business in his new office. He is charged now with the strategical distribution and operations of the Fleets, and the best relations must exist between himself and the gallant officer

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to day by Mr. E. Bishop, Officer in Charge of District, state:-

Y.M.C.A. Division:

Company Drill, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p.m.

Vaccination.—Members who have been instructed as vaccinators will attend for public duty at their Head Quarters (Chinese Y.M.C.A.) on Friday the 5th inst. at 7.30 p.m. when a Vaccination Station will be established.

Members of other Divisions who desire to give their services may attend as above for instruction. During the week ending January 13., public vaccination duty will be carried out as below:-

Monday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., L. Corporal Wei Kuan; Privates Kwok Kwei Fong, Fung Tang, Ober Sia Chor and Poon Sui So.

Tuesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Sergeant So Siu On; Privates Hung Wan Sang, Poon Yi Wai, and Leung Wing Chor.

Wednesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Sergeant Ho Leison; Privates Chan Wang, Poon Yun Sang, and Ng Ping Nam.

Thursday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Private Lo Kwok Fi, Cheng Yiu and As Hon Kwong.

Friday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Lee, Corporal Seio Chung; Privates Ho Hoi Leung, Mak Sia Ting and Mak Pui Chi.

Saturday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Sergeant So Siu On; Privates Ho Teo Sio, Tsang Kon Sang, and Chiu Fu Sang.

Ignorance of Disease.

A woman was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with neglecting to report a case of small pox to the authorities. The defendant said she did not know it was small pox, but Inspector Lumpton, said that whether she knew or not it was a curious thing that the people in the house should all have cleared out. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$25.

who succeeds him. Jellicoe is a pattern of all that is best in the Navy. Having himself held the supreme command for over two years, he knows what must be the relation of the Admiralty to the command at sea, and that is perhaps the greatest advantage that will result from his appointment. He knows well, also, what is the relation of the Navy to land operations, for he commanded the Naval Brigade in the relief of the Peking Legation, when he was severely wounded, and he has the greatest admiration for the sister service. Therefore he will bring to the War Council the ripe experience and prepared understanding which are required in the direction of great naval and military operations. We may hope that he will be allowed an authoritative voice in the conduct of the war, which, hitherto, has been wanting, on the side of the Navy, from the councils of the Allies.

Sir John Jellicoe's successor in command of the Grand Fleet is a man of different mould. Admiral Sir David Beatty possesses the fire of a supreme energy, and has won popularity wherever he has gone. The dogged courage with which he attacked the German Fleet in the battle of the Jutland Bank, the tenacity with which he held his grip, are typical of the English character, and Sir David Beatty became deservedly immensely popular in the country. His officers were enthusiasts in their zeal to create all that he exerted from them. The Battle Cruiser Fleet under his command became inspired with a wonderful heroism, and was ready for any service it might be called to.

It is the great advantage of Sir David Beatty that he now succeeds Sir John Jellicoe, in whose hands the Grand Fleet has been tuned through more than two years to a high pitch of ordered efficiency. The organisation has been completed, and the days of anxiety which threw such an immense and anxious work upon Sir John Jellicoe in the early days of the war do not return. But Sir David Beatty succeeds to a command greater than ever fell to any naval officer except his predecessor, and we may be sure that he will hold and exercise it with that firm and energising control which is so valuable in naval warfare.

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HONGKONG POLICE.

More News from the Front.

Further news has been received from France of the doings of some of the members of the Hongkong Police Force, who went Home to serve in the forces, a letter from Sergt. A. Pattison, of King Horse, having been received by Sergeant Boniger.

Sergeant Pattison says, that, at the time of writing, he had just left Drury, who is serving with the K.R.R.C. Drury having been staying in the same village for two days. The letter goes on:-

"His corps has just gone back for rest after just being 'over the top' in the recent success. He gave me quite a lot of information about the other boys of his regiment, Waksford, Wilson, Carpenter, Painting and Allchurch, all being killed, while Spillet, Barnett and Bloor are at 'Blighty,' wounded. Spillet is slightly wounded, but the other two are pretty bad. Booker is in the 2nd Battalion as a machine-gun sergeant. Shafraim is at home and he has been awarded the D.C.M. Drury is wearing the Military Medal and three stripes. He had his photo taken along with Clarke, Didsbury, Hutchins and myself. I shall send you one when they are finished. Didsbury was doing trooper-cook's work when he hurt his hand, and he has been sent down to the base with a poisoned hand.

"Speed and Hedge are still at Longford. Hedge is due out any time now. Speed, I am afraid, will never see France. He is not to ride, with his knee being so bad, and he has not passed the riding school. He came out of hospital only last week, so I am informed by letter. The boys in the K.E.H. are all going strong and in the best of health.

"The weather has broken now and we get it very cold, especially at nights. It's quite different to old Hongkong.

"We are having a lot of Germans wounded through here just now, and do you know they are treated the same as our own men. They sail past in the cars all smiles and hand waves; indeed, they all seem to be jolly pleased to be captured. But there, I don't suppose this will interest you, for you will see it all in the papers before this letter reaches you.

"I think I told you in my last letter that Hutchins had been transferred to the R.E.s. Well, he came back a few days ago, and now Reynolds has gone to the R.E., but it is only for a while."

The letter concludes by wishing all the members of the Force at Hongkong the best of luck and a happy New Year.

SAKURA BEER

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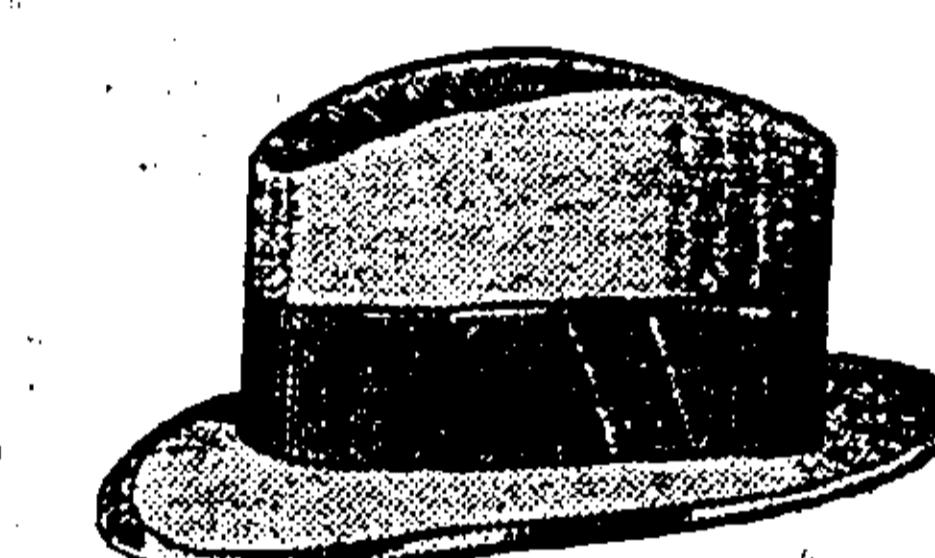
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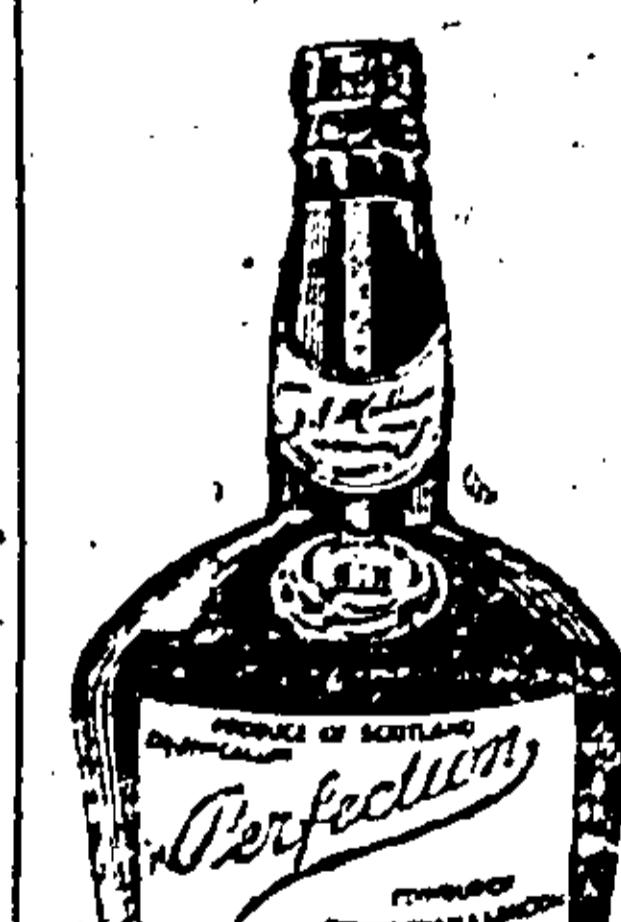
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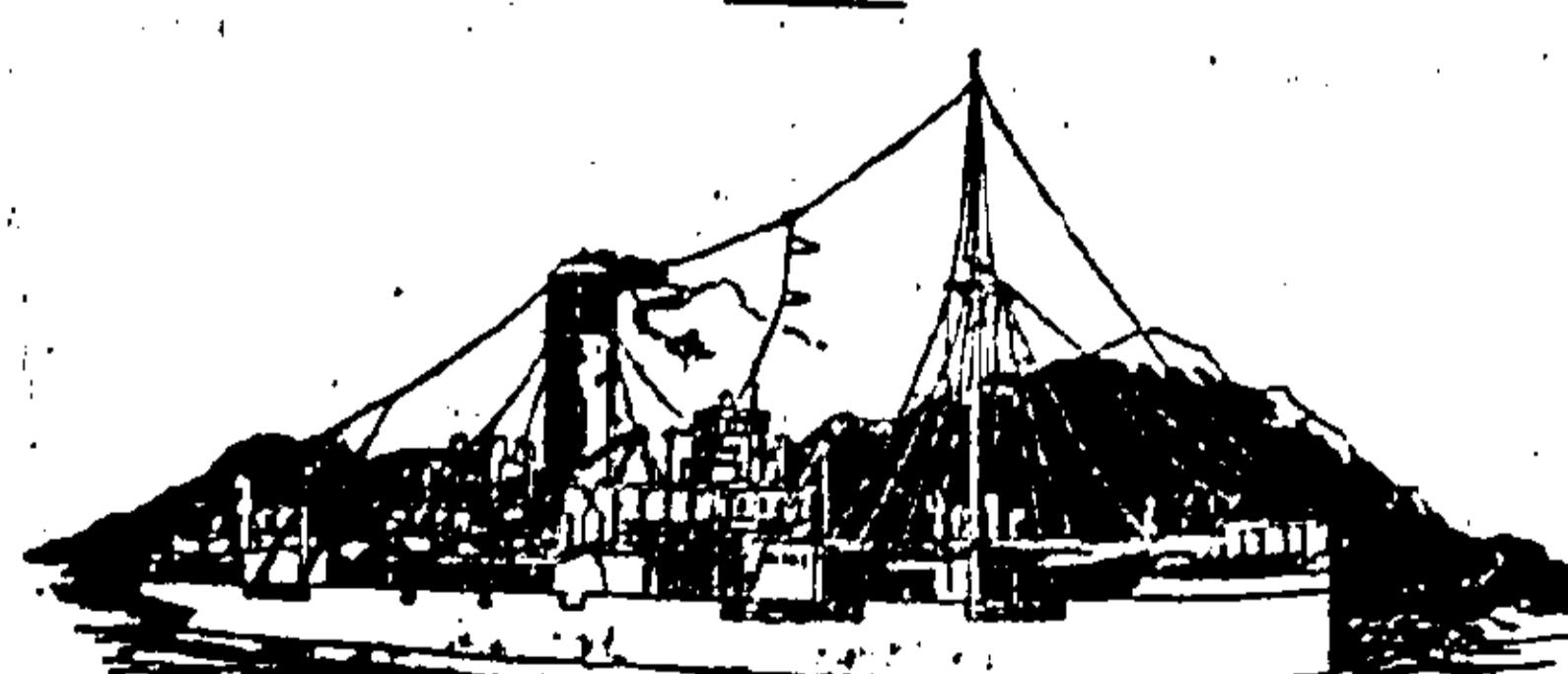
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GENERAL MEDICAL
COUNCIL.

Tribute to Women Doctors.

Sir Donald MacAlister, at the General Medical Council meeting said that to meet effectively the grave evils disclosed in a report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases fresh legislation would be needed. Fresh legislation was also required in the public interest to remedy the deficiencies of the Dentists Act, 1878.

The anomalies of the existing situation had been forcibly brought to the notice of the Government by the attempts to protect soldiers and the public against danger through the indiscriminate use of drugs like cocaine. As long as any unregistered and unqualified person might call himself a "person practising dentistry," or call his shop a "dental surgery," and, in virtue of this assumption, claim to be supplied with the drug from the nation's stock, so long would the best-intentioned effort to regulate the supply or restrict its use to instructed and responsible practitioners encounter difficulties that might prove insuperable.

Sir Donald allotted high praise to what he described as the admirable services rendered by women doctors both at home and abroad. They had, he said, abundantly justified their admission to the register, and it was plain that they would take an increasing share in professional life and work. The large augmentation in the number of women students preparing for medical qualification sufficiently indicated that women appreciated the opportunity for national service now open to them.

Those qualified, if they could not serve with the ambulance at the front, could and did liberate men who were wanted there by serving at the military hospitals at the bases, both here and on the Continent. The military authorities were specially desirous to employ more of them in hospitals for the troops at home, and were willing to give them considerable freedom of choice with respect to the command to which they were attached. He commended the appeal to all women practitioners physically fit for such duty, and he felt certain that they would gallantly respond.

In a discussion on the position of uncertified midwives, Sir Donald MacAlister alluded to the increased responsibility of the profession in giving certificates of fitness or unfitness in connection with recruiting, the organisation of labour relief, and the added burden of labour in war time would appear to have induced some to relax their vigilance.

Several important Government departments had communicated that this impression existed in some parts of the country among public authorities, and the council had issued a warning note that a practitioner giving untrue, misleading, or improper certificates was liable to be removed from the register.

The practice of some qualified medical men in the matter of certification was ordered to be considered in private.

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A manace to public health" was the phrase used by Sir Francis Chichester during the discussion. "If" he said, "we do not take steps to avoid the modern conception of things, and do not pass the Midwives Act into proper force, we shall return to the conditions which the Act was intended to avoid."

The practice of some qualified medical men in the matter of certification was ordered to be considered in private.

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Alluding to the medical profession and the war, Sir Donald MacAlister said: "When peace and victory came the medical services at home and in the field would be credited with a proud share in the final result. The maintenance of the supply of male students in training for medical commissions in His Majesty's Forces had been under serious consideration during the summer recess. He had called the attention of the military authorities to the shortage of students in the second and third year, and the Army Council, before the beginning of the present medical session, issued orders to the effect that registered medical students, not classed as fit for general service, were to be relegated to the reserve, on condition that, while left to continue their professional studies, they enrolled themselves in an Officers Training corps, and attended therein a prescribed military course of instruction. The call for fresh supplies of trained and qualified practitioners to meet the needs of our ever-growing Forces was more insistent now than when last the Council met.

Under the Military Service Act, every practitioner of military age and fit for service was liable to be called to the combatants rank, unless he received a commission as a medical officer in the King's Forces, or was otherwise conditionally exempted after inquiry by one of the Professional Committees.

The Committee had to decide what men could be spared from civil practice for military service. They had also to protect the interests of those who were absent on duty with the Forces. If the voluntary organisation of the profession, which had attained so gratifying a measure of success in this country should, by reason of their defection, fail to meet all the requirements of the medical services, they might have to face some form of legislative compulsion for districts that were backward in their response to the calls of patriotism.

It might even be that increased disciplinary powers might be conferred on the Council, in order that it might be better able to deal with individual cases of unfaithfulness to the special duty imposed upon medical practitioners by the present national emergency.

In the course of his presidential address Sir Donald MacAlister alluded to the increased responsibility of the profession in giving certificates of fitness or unfitness in connection with recruiting, the organisation of labour relief, and the added burden of labour in war time would appear to have induced some to relax their vigilance.

Several important Government departments had communicated that this impression existed in some parts of the country among public authorities, and the council had issued a warning note that a practitioner giving untrue, misleading, or improper certificates was liable to be removed from the register.

VOLUNTEERS TO STOP IN CIVIL LIFE.

Lord Derby Explains New Conditions of Service.

A full explanation of the Volunteers Bill was given by Lord Derby in the House of Lords on November 30. The chief points of the conditions of service were:

"No man would be asked to leave his civil employment."

Grants, uniform and equipment would be provided on each man attaining a certain standard of efficiency.

Each man must attend 40 drills in three months, and afterwards ten drills a month.

No age limit would be imposed, but men would have to pass the medical standard known as Cl.

Each battalion would have a paid adjutant, paid sergeant-major, and paid colour-sergeant-instructor of musketry.

The Volunteer movement was started, said Lord Derby, as a sort of safety valve of patriotism, and it had been kept up with enthusiasm.

But if the Volunteers were to be relied on to occupy the place the Government desired they should have in the scheme of home defence they must fulfil two conditions—the Government should know that they could rely on them at all times, and they should achieve such efficiency that they could be relied upon with confidence.

It was the intention to impose no conditions that would necessitate a man leaving his civil employment. All the drilling and training would be done near the men's homes.

He could not conceive a Volunteer desiring to leave the force except for very good reasons, but it was necessary to lay down that no man entering into the agreement should be allowed to leave during the war except under certain conditions.

Men who entered into agreements would be known as Section A men, and would receive pecuniary grants. Those who joined this section would receive uniform and equipment at the public expense when they had attained a certain standard of efficiency. One condition would be that they must have attended 40 drills in three months. When a Volunteer was efficient a capitulation grant would be issued. He would also be asked to keep up his efficiency and to do ten drills a month so long as he was in the force.

Although there was no age limit, a Volunteer would have to comply with the medical standard known as Cl. He must be free from organic disease, be able to stand garrison-service conditions, and about the same epoch, her execution having taken place on February 29 last.

This victim of German barbarity was the wife of a Brussels journalist, and, according to a letter received from Holland by her relatives, who live near Paris, her ardent patriotism—she was a nurse, like Edith Cavell, in a military hospital—had earned for her the cruel spite of the invaders. Charges were trumped up against her to give von Bissing the long-sought pretext to bring her to judgment and execution. Mme. Moresee met her end heroically. She leaves a daughter, who is still in Brussels.

M. Degniere, father of Mme. Moresee, says the news overwhelsms him, but does not surprise him. His daughter was of a frank, outspoken character, and he imagines that, revolted by some act of German brutality, she spoke her mind too freely.

It was proposed to give each battalion a paid adjutant, a paid sergeant-major, and a paid colour-sergeant-instructor of musketry. They would be provided from men who had served at the front but who were unable to undertake further field service.

Viscount French said that altogether he had inspected more than 100,000 volunteers and he had formed a very favourable impression as to their value for home defence. Many of them had permanently taken charge of vulnerable points and had enabled a saving to be made in the establishment of the Royal Defence Corps.

Much had been said about the possibility of replacing the Royal Defence Corps by the Volunteers. This had been tried on a limited scale, but in the present undeveloped state the Volunteer force could not, he feared, do more in this direction. When it got into

KAISER AVOIDS EMPEROR'S FUNERAL.

Vienna Believes he Fears Assassination.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—A Berlin official telegram says:—"The German Emperor arrived in Vienna yesterday morning, but returned in the evening. Owing to a cold which he has not yet overcome, the Kaiser, on medical advice, was obliged to abandon his intention of attending the great funeral, though he refused to renounce his duty of bidding farewell personally, and as supreme lord of the Allied German forces, to the deceased ruler, his loyal friend."—Reuter.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—The Kaiser's flying visit has been a severe disappointment to Vienna, where it is generally believed the excuse that he is suffering from a chill is not true.

It is more probable that the Emperor feared the possibility of an attempt on his life, and was also reluctant to show himself publicly for fear of the impression it might make on the Vienna people.

It is recalled that the Kaiser refused to attend the funeral of Archduke Francis Ferdinand in 1914.—*Exchanges*.

Berne, Nov. 29.—The will of the Emperor Francis Joseph was opened on the morning after his death to ascertain whether it contained directions as to his burial. It was found to contain the provision for a legacy of a million kronen (£50,000) to the actress Mme. Katherine Schratt. This lady was closely connected with the Emperor for many years, and was known as the uncrowned Empress.

This part of the will is dated some years back, while other clauses have been added during the war. His granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, inherits the same sum as Mme. Schratt.—*Wireless Press*.

ANOTHER CAVELL ATROCITY.

French Nurse Murdered by von Bissing.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Confirmation has just been received in Paris of the murder of a Frenchwoman, Mme. Moresee, by the Germans in Brussels. The crime was perpetrated in similar circumstances to that of Edith Cavell, and at about the same epoch, her execution having taken place on February 29 last.

This victim of German barbarity was the wife of a Brussels journalist, and, according to a letter received from Holland by her relatives, who live near Paris, her ardent patriotism—she was a nurse, like Edith Cavell, in a military hospital—had earned for her the cruel spite of the invaders.

Charges were trumped up against her to give von Bissing the long-sought pretext to bring her to judgment and execution. Mme. Moresee met her end heroically. She leaves a daughter, who is still in Brussels.

M. Degniere, father of Mme. Moresee, says the news overwhelsms him, but does not surprise him. His daughter was of a frank, outspoken character, and he imagines that, revolted by some act of German brutality, she spoke her mind too freely.

The men are pressing for the immediate concession of 15 per cent. advance, leaving the other proposals which they submitted to the Board of Trade on Friday—an independent audit of the coalowners' books, payment for small coal, equivalent selling price to standard wage, and other matters—for future negotiations by the Conciliation Board. The experience of the past eighteen months in not such as to cause the Board of Trade willingly to accept that policy without safeguards. It is obvious that the many points included in the men's case cannot be irrevocably adjusted in a mere temporary agreement to obviate a stoppage of production, but the

WELSH COAL CRISIS.

Government Negotiations.

The Board of Trade negotiations for a settlement of the wage dispute in the South Wales coalfield were resumed yesterday. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith met the full executive of the Miners' Federation, including Messrs. J. Winsome, president; T. Richards, M.P., secretary; Vernon Hartshorn, George Barker, A. Onions, J. Manning, and E. Thomas.

There was considerable discussion of the men's proposals, and the leaders were asked to state their attitude towards certain proposals, the acceptance of which would place the coal mining industry of South Wales in much the same position as controlled establishments under the Munitions Act. The men's representatives stood firm to their principal demand—the immediate concession of a 15 per cent. advance in wages. The discussions were continued until half-past seven, when the proceedings were adjourned until this morning.

The representatives of the coal-owners arrived at the Board of Trade Offices shortly before six o'clock, and stayed for more than an hour, leaving shortly before the men. There was no joint meeting of the parties.

In conversation after the meeting, representatives of the men stated that the proposals of the Government lacked definiteness. They were asked to state their attitude towards certain things rather than to discuss actual proposals. "The only thing that is definite is that we are demanding 15 per cent. and mean to have it."

A Bitter Experience.

The Board of Trade has found wisdom in the bitter experience of the past eighteen months. The incompleteness of the original agreement, with its vital omission of an equivalent selling price to the new standard wage, has been made the opportunity for new and enlarged demands made possible by national circumstances, and the urgent demand for Welsh coal.

An impartial observer, who wishes to state the facts clearly and dispassionately, has to admit that the responsibility for the various crises does not rest entirely with the men.

They notice the largely increased selling price of small coal, which is now about 17s 9d per ton, and contend that they are receiving no payment whatever for this part of their coal output. It is no use the employers, the Board of Trade, or anyone else telling the men that the tonnage rate is higher because payment is restricted to the output of large coal. The real remedy is a readjustment of the tonnage rate, either on the basis of a uniform payment for the whole production, as is done in other mining districts, or a dual system under which separate tonnage rates are fixed both for large and small coal.

But the coalowners can hardly be expected to welcome a readjustment at this moment, when selling prices are high and the supply vital to the country's requirements. The men have chosen from their own viewpoint, the most opportune moment for raising the issue.

There is one other factor in the labour problem in the South Wales coalfield which no one can afford to ignore—the political and economic situation. There is a large section among the workmen who are, to put it mildly, not hot-foot for a settlement. They see in the present national crisis an opportunity of pushing their own political views to fruition. They are not unpatriotic; they are not enemies of their country. A good deal of nonsense has been written about the South Wales miners, and one has only to state the facts to refute these slanders.

The South Wales miner responded loyally in the early days of the war to the call for men. Some of the miners' leaders, such as Messrs. Watts, Morgan, and Gill, are on active service, sons of other leaders are fighting or have fallen. But it would be fatuous to ignore the existence of a large section among the workmen who are anxious to end—not to mend—the private ownership and management of mines. The larger of these sections—there are two of them—favoress the nationalisation of

mines. They believe that under State ownership the workmen would receive a larger share of the profits. The other section is avowedly Syndicalist, and aims at the ownership of the mines by the workmen. This political factor cannot be overlooked in any consideration of the Welsh coalfield.

Men's Warning.

Time is the essence of the present negotiations. The men's representatives warned the Board of Trade in the conversation of Friday that a failure to concede the demand for 15 per cent. advance might mean the closing of the pits on Friday morning. In the present temper of the men I believe even that extreme action is within the realm of possibility.

There is a universal feeling throughout the coalfield, which has inflamed the men's minds, that the owners are making huge profits, and the men seem ready to take any action—not to bring down prices, but to secure what they speak of as their share of the plunder. Therein lies the necessity of quick action on the part of the Board of Trade in effecting a settlement of the wage demand, and, at the same time, of so framing the terms as to ensure agreement on the numerous outstanding points in the men's case.

I am inclined to the belief that the men's demand for an independent audit of the coal-owners' books will be conceded. This would set at rest the suspicions which exist among the men with respect to the coalowners' statements as to the increase in the cost of stores, etc. The coal-owners have on several occasions stated that their only wish is to maintain the relative financial position between selling prices, and profit. With the present high price of coal the men believe that this would give them the 15 per cent. asked for, and something more. Of course, with all respect to Mr. Finlay Gibson, the coal-owners' secretary, who puts their case with great ability, the men will certainly rule out, as the Board of Trade is likely also to rule out, the claim for the inclusion of income-tax and excess profits tax, as items in the cost of production. Those are charges upon profits, and will have to be dealt with quite separately from working and management costs.

The Real Remedy.

The claim for payment of small coal stands in another category. The owners' explanation will be that a higher wage rate per ton was fixed because only large coal is paid for. But one has to consider the effect of the system on the minds of the workmen. They notice the largely increased selling price of small coal, which is now about 17s 9d per ton, and contend that they are receiving no payment whatever for this part of their coal output. It is no use the employers, the Board of Trade, or anyone else telling the men that the tonnage rate is higher because payment is restricted to the output of large coal. The real remedy is a readjustment of the tonnage rate, either on the basis of a uniform payment for the whole production, as is done in other mining districts, or a dual system under which separate tonnage rates are fixed both for large and small coal.

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THE PENSIONS DIFFICULTY.

Admiralty included.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the experts, the Government have decided not to withdraw the Board of Pensions Bill, with which the House of Commons dealt so severely on Monday.

They have adopted this course partly through considerations of time, but mainly because they consider that the new scheme can be quite conveniently grafted upon the present measure. The revised plan was drawn up by the members of the Cabinet in the course of yesterday, and last evening an agreement was reached on all substantial points with the members of Parliament interested in the problem.

1. The Pension Board will consist of the Paymaster-General (Mr. Arthur Henderson), who will, of course, be the Minister responsible to Parliament. But he will be assisted in a purely advisory capacity by the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty (Dr. Macnamara), the Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Hayes Fisher), and the Financial Secretary to the War Office (Mr. H. W. Forster).

2. The Admiralty is to come into the scheme.

3. The Statutory Committee also will be included.

4. Immediately the Board is established the Pension Minister will undertake the redrafting of the Royal warrants.

The remodelled bill is to be considered by the House of Commons in Committee to-morrow. It is hoped that the stage will only occupy one sitting, and in that event the report and third reading will be taken next Monday, and the measure reach the House of Lords on Tuesday.

The new arrangement completely satisfies Mr. Hogge, who, as a member of the Parliamentary Pensions Committee, is responsible for the important change. In conversation last night Mr. Hogge remarked that the revised scheme meant one Minister, one building, and one control. All these advantages he felt sure would commend themselves to the approval of the public.

MR. HENDERSON'S SALARY.

Offered to Join the Cabinet Without Pay.

In a debate on the Pensions Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Henderson, referring to a suggestion that his salary as President ought to be more than £2,000 a year, said the question of salary was one that concerned his successor more than himself. When he was invited to join the Cabinet, he offered to come in without any salary whatever.

He had, however, to make provision for the future, and the Bill fixed the salary which would be paid to the President of the Board of Pensions. Provision was made in the Bill for the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary, and as soon as the Bill became law he intended, with the approval of the Prime Minister, to appoint that official.

Mr. Sosnan: So long as the chairman of the Pensions Board is a member of this House there is no necessity for a Parliamentary secretary.

Mr. Henderson said that were the view of the House it should be indicated to the Prime Minister in the proper way, and no doubt the Prime Minister would give him the chance of continuing the Office of Labour Adviser, or of taking up the position of Pensions Minister without a Parliamentary secretary. He had very little doubt as to which position he would prefer to take.

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State ownership the workmen would receive a larger share of the profits. The other section is avowedly Syndicalist, and aims at the ownership of the mines by the workmen. This political factor cannot be overlooked in any consideration of the Welsh coalfield.

ESCAPED GERMANS CAPTURED.

Fugitives Found at a Boarding House.

Through the suspicions of a boardinghouse-keeper becoming awakened, two of the three fugitives from Islington internment camp—L. Graeme Scott and Edward Hodgson—were recaptured in a Bloomsbury boarding-house.

Ferdinand Kehrhahn, the third man, who has a hunchback appearance, is still at large.

Two days ago Scotland Yard received information that Scott had driven to the residence of a doctor in the West End, and last evening an agreement was reached on all substantial points with the members of Parliament interested in the problem.

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Mrs. Harrison states that the men did not return the registration forms she gave them to fill up. During the night she heard one of the men moving about the house, and left her room to ask what he was doing. He said he had been into his friend's room once or twice to see how he was.

"I was awakened by a ball-and-lantern shining on my bed. One of the lodgers had let them in, and they had come straight to my room. 'We want the two men who came here last night,' said the detective. 'Do you know who they are?' I replied 'No.' I took them to their rooms and saw the men arrested."

The arrest was effected shortly after 3 a.m. by Detective-inspector Ball and Detective-sergeant Simmonds, of Hunter-street Police-station, with whom the Clapham-hill police had communicated. At first both men denied that they were the wanted men, but after a search of their papers and personal property they admitted the fact. Apparently the only luggage they had brought was contained in a brown paper parcel, the suit case which Scott took away from the prison being missing. Scott was wearing a dark suit, grey overcoat, and green velours hat, and Hodgson a grey overcoat, with a grey hat. Apparently the latter had made an effort to disguise himself, for he had shaved off his beard and most of his moustache.

It is stated that both men are to be sent to another camp and will not return to Islington. Scott's father, Lieut. Col. Lophian Kerr Scott, C.B., who has an intense faith in his son's innocence, at Farnborough, Hampshire, made the following statement to a representative of the "Daily Sketch":—

"It is a ghastly mistake. They are mixing up before the war and after the war. If he is a spy, why did they not put him up against the wall and shoot him when they first caught him? If he is 'dangerous,' why did they not keep him under lock and key?"

"I know his actions, and

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Russia-Asiatic Bank.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank is extending its business relations in the Far East by cultivating the support of clients that have hitherto obtained from using outside banking facilities. At a meeting held recently of the directors of the bank's branches in Siberia, at Novo-Nikolaevsk, it was resolved to invite the Serbian co-operative societies to use the bank. According to the Siberian special conditions will be formulated, based on those obtaining in Altai, where the local co-operative union works with the Russo-Asiatic Bank branch there.

Japan's German Imports.

The direct importation of German goods into Japan has of course ceased since the outbreak of the war, but there are still some imports arriving through neutral countries such as the United States and China. According to investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokyo), the total German imports from January to the end of October last amounted in value to Y.2,982,976.

The largest item was aniline dyes, the value of which amounted to no less than Y.2,313,633 out of that total. Other commodities were:—

Iron goods	Y.410,694
Machinery	98,028
Pulp	33,236
Woollen yarn	30,894
Woollen cloth and serges	28,008
Paper	23,493
Rails	6,798
Locomotives and vehicles	3,725
Hides and leather	1,391

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, Nov. 22.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open Market rate for short loans is now 5 per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 5.16 per cent. The Silver market has been firm on buying orders for the East and also for the Mint, and bars are now quoted at 34.01d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market there is not much doing but quotations are firm. The British and Chinese Corporation have declared a dividend at 5 per cent. The China Tea market has been more active, and prices are firm to dearer. In Coffee there is a small business passing at previous rates. The Sugar market maintains a firm tone, and full prices have been realized. Peppers have been strong and advancing. Rice is in good demand at firm rates. The market for Manila Hemp has been firm, with a good business at advancing prices. Plantation Rubber has been firmer, Standard No. 1 Crepe being quoted 2s. 8d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 8d. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 4d. per lb. Straits Tin is £188 15s. to £189 for cash, and £190 5s. to £190 10s. for three months' delivery.

Future of Antimony.

In a long paper dealing with the price of metals after the war, read before a meeting of the National Hardware Association (U.S.A.), and which is printed by the Mining Journal (London), Mr. Charles S. Trench, president of the American Metal Market, made the following reference to antimony:—Antimony being a comparatively unimportant metal, in the sense that it is used in such small doses for all peaceful purposes, requires no detailed discussion. It is its use for war munitions, particularly shrapnel that has brought it into the lime-light during the past two years, and the inability of the world to increase the output at the same rate as the impressed demand was the cause of the unexampled rise in prices. With the opening of the war an embargo was placed on antimony by England, and we have had to depend on China and Japan for our supplies. In the early part of 1916 antimony was selling at 800 per cent. higher than when the war started, but it has since declined to 18 cents (gold), as against an average price of about 7½ cents for the six years ended 1913. The production of antimony in the Far East has been more than doubled, and as there will be large excess of supplies after the war, the price will inevitably decline to a level of around 5 cents per lb. Like tin, but unlike most of the other

PRUSSIA'S MEAT SUPPLY. ENEMY PROPERTY SALES.

No Increase of Rations.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has been supplied from Berlin with an elaborate account of the organization of the meat supply. The article is obviously an official defence, intended to show, first, that the organization is now perfect, secondly that there is no "profiteering," and, thirdly, that it would be undesirable to increase the meat rations. The communication of the article to the Frankfurter Zeitung is doubtless due to the dissatisfaction on all these points which prevails in the anti-agrarian circles for which the Frankfort Jewish organ caters.

After liberal admissions of the usual kind about the mistakes of the past—especially the excessive slaughtering of both pigs and cattle and the failure of the attempt to solve this problem simply by means of a compulsory syndicate of dealers—the existing system is described. The basis of calculations is the quantity of meat required by each local authority to meet the authorized demands of the local holders of meat tickets. Purchases are made in the open market as far as practicable, and organization has to do the rest. Dealers buy from the producers and deliver to the local representatives of the "Cattle Dealers' Union." Superior authorities—graduated down from a supreme "Prussian Meat Office"—determine the distribution for Army, Navy, and civil population. As to profits, it is declared that the total commission and costs amount to only 7 per cent. of the price paid to the producer. The actual purchaser is not allowed more than 2 per cent., and there is a very small commission to the main dealers, who have to give credit and arrange transport. It is positively declared that no party to the transactions can "any longer" make excessive profits. The writer describes the organization in the Province of Posen as a model of accuracy and economy, and then argues that, excellent though the whole system is, it is impossible to increase the meat ration without, on the one hand, endangering the maintenance of an adequate stock of cattle both for the present and future, and on the other hand endangering the meat supply. The article concludes:—

"It is difficult to balance the interests, but it must be agreed that a system looking only to the present would do harm. During the war, which has been rich in surprises, we have already had very bad experience of this, and bitter reproaches have often been made because there has been too little thought of the future. Our stock of cattle is at present so good that we need not be anxious about our ability to hold out. But there is no room for experiments in regard to such matters as we are now dealing with. They have to take joint measures, and both the spirit and in the letter the Paris resolutions, which the Prime Minister says are the policy of the Government, rule out this particular action which the Government is proposing to take."

Malaya and Men for the Front. We are not at liberty to mention at this stage the details of the new scheme—which Major-General Ridout promised would shortly be made public—in connection with active service in Europe or elsewhere by men in Malaya, but we have reason to believe the authorities have at last hit upon a solution which should prove acceptable to everybody concerned. If this is so, we must congratulate Major General Ridout, who has devoted earnest consideration to a most important question, which has been exercising the minds of the European community in the Straits and States, ever since the further calls on British manhood were made at Home—Pinsay Quartz.

metals, the price of antimony has no effect on the consumption and the fact that the metal is cheap will not increase its use, and the market will be determined almost entirely by the cost of production, which is not over 5 cents in China.

THE OLD HOAX.

A Point from the Paris Resolutions.

There is an important aspect of the Nigerian sales as decided on by the Government, to which, we think, public attention has been insufficiently directed. It is true that the point was raised in the course of the debate in the House of Commons. In these busy days, however, the actual position of affairs is apt to be overlooked, particularly when the explanation is to be found mainly in a report of the proceedings in Parliament. The resolution, it will be recalled, was moved by Mr. Leslie Scott, member for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, in the following terms:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, where enemy properties and businesses in Crown Colonies and Protectorates are offered for sale, provision should be made for securing that such properties and businesses should be sold only to natural born British subjects, or companies wholly British."

We have previously noted and commented on the addendum introduced into the conditions of sale, giving the Colonial Secretary power to reject a proposed purchaser. But it remains to be seen whether or not the action of the Government is opposed to the intentions expressed in the Paris Resolutions, one of which reads as follows:

"The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the Allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources."

It is manifest that this agreement cannot be carried out by allowing our natural resources to get into the hands of neutrals. Mr. Hewins, in the debate on Mr. Leslie Scott's motion, put this point with his usual perspicuity. He said:—

"In view of the resolutions unanimously agreed to at the Paris Conference and subscribed to by the British Government, whether the case is good, bad, or indifferent, the Government are not in the position in which they can take this particular line with regard to these Nigerian properties. It is laid down perfectly clearly that the resources of the empire are to be conserved for the British and our Allies before all others. There is absolutely no doubt or ambiguity whatever in the terms of that resolution. Moreover, we and our Allies are to confer together upon the measures which we will jointly take to suppress enemy influence in regard to such matters as we are now dealing with. They have to take joint measures, and both the spirit and in the letter the Paris resolutions, which the Prime Minister says are the policy of the Government, rule out this particular action which the Government is proposing to take."

But the point is that the saving clause introduced is operative only on the decision of the Colonial-Secretary. There is no guarantee that neutrals are barred from buying enemy property in territory now held by this country. The Government have treated the matter as merely loose and not as part of a great Imperial scheme. The truth is, apparently, that they have not yet made up their minds as to what their future policy with regard to the Empire is. Of bureaucracy the country is wholly sick and tired. Its only supporters are those who benefit by it or expect to do so. Now that the Government have begun to take steps in the right direction we hope they will continue to follow the path of righteousness and equity. To this end we suggest that means should be taken not only to expedite the report of Lord Balfour's Committee, but to give practical effect to the resolutions. In this connection it should be clearly understood that must be regarded as inevitable whatever may be the vapourings of Free Trade or the recommendations of any committee.—*Obs.*

The real point at issue is a much bigger question than the whole of Nigeria and its population. The real question is, what is going to be your future policy regarding the whole British Empire?

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Clairvoyance and Superstition.

Says Truth of November 29:—

The case of Elisabeth Sixsmith, alias Madame Betty, Bishopsgate, decided at Westminster Police Court last week, shows how little education does to dispel superstition. Madame Betty was a clairvoyante who foretold the future by crystal-gazing to people who came in streams from eight o'clock in the morning to consult her. She was provided with a "gollywog" as a mascot, and this hideous object was nursed by her client for hours. Practically there is no difference between this and the fetish worship of African savages, which the churches, through their missionary societies, have spent millions in striving to extirpate. Yet Madame Betty was arrested on her way to a Church bazaar, where she had been advertised as an attraction. A pretty application is it not of the injunction not to let the right-hand know what the left hand is doing?

As a matter of fact there is an educational work to be done in this direction which might even be worth the attention of the National Mission. Never were the fortune tellers, the spiritualistic mediums, and the charlatans of every sort and description as busy as to-day. There is a veritable orgy of fetish worship going on, in which, though women are the chief participants, men take part to a considerable extent. There is no need in enlarge on the dangers of this retrogression into savagery, and one would expect to find the churches doing their best to discourage it instead of patronizing it for venal purposes.

Failing the Church, we have to depend upon the police, and in Madame Betty's case the result of police action has been the imposition of a fine of £25, a fine being imposed instead of imprisonment on a pledge being given that Madame Betty would give up her business of "deceiving and imposing" by pretending to see the future in bits of glass.

Until the Government have decided upon their future policy with regard to the Empire and we consulted with our Dominions and our Allies they are not justified in dealing with forfeited enemy property in this way. Let them waste no more precious time in hesitation and vacillation. Let them remember the stirring words of Mr. Hughes, of Australia: "It is our place to show the Allies a lead. Nothing prevents us from doing so; everything urges us on. It is to Britain that all the Allies turn with expectant eyes, and they must not look to us in vain." The Paris Conference took place in June. Ministers still await the report of Lord Balfour's Committee.

We know from the speech of the President of the Board of Trade that the Government have had to abandon "in some instances" the old voluntary principles. It is high time they threw over Free Trade doctrines entirely and adopted an Imperial policy as opposed to the ideas on international trade to which the Radical majority of Ministers have been wedded. Mr. Bonham paraded, quite legitimately, the fact that the Ministry of Munitions has been built up "not out of bureaucrats, but out of able business men." That is precisely the policy we have advocated for months past in these columns, but with far wider application. We want to see the principle of appointing business men followed in many other Departments of the Government. Of bureaucracy the country is wholly sick and tired. Its only supporters are those who benefit by it or expect to do so. Now that the Government have begun to take steps in the right direction we hope they will continue to follow the path of righteousness and equity. To this end we suggest that means should be taken not only to expedite the report of Lord Balfour's Committee, but to give practical effect to the resolutions. In this connection it should be clearly understood that must be regarded as inevitable whatever may be the vapourings of Free Trade or the recommendations of any committee.—*Obs.*

DISCOUNT PER 8100:
Chinese... 20 cts pieces 4½% div.
Chinese... 10 .. 4½% div.
Hongkong 20 cts pieces ... par.
Hongkong 10 ..

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese... 20 cts pieces 4½% div.

Chinese... 10 .. 4½% div.

Hongkong 20 cts pieces ... par.

Hongkong 10 ..

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HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

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INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

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For 6 Months 4% per annum

DFor 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

MON. AM. 10	6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
TUE. AM. 10	6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
WED. AM. 10	6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
THU. AM. 10	6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
FRI. AM. 10	6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
SAT. AM. 10	6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
SUN. AM. 10	6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

150 P.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

150 P.M. to 12 M.D. Every quarter of an hour.

12 M.D. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

12 M.D. to 150 P.M. Every 15 Min.

150 P.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

150 P.M. to 12 M.D. Every 15 Min.

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12 M.D. to 150 P.M. Every 15 Min.

150 P.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

150 P.M. to 12 M.D. Every 15 Min.

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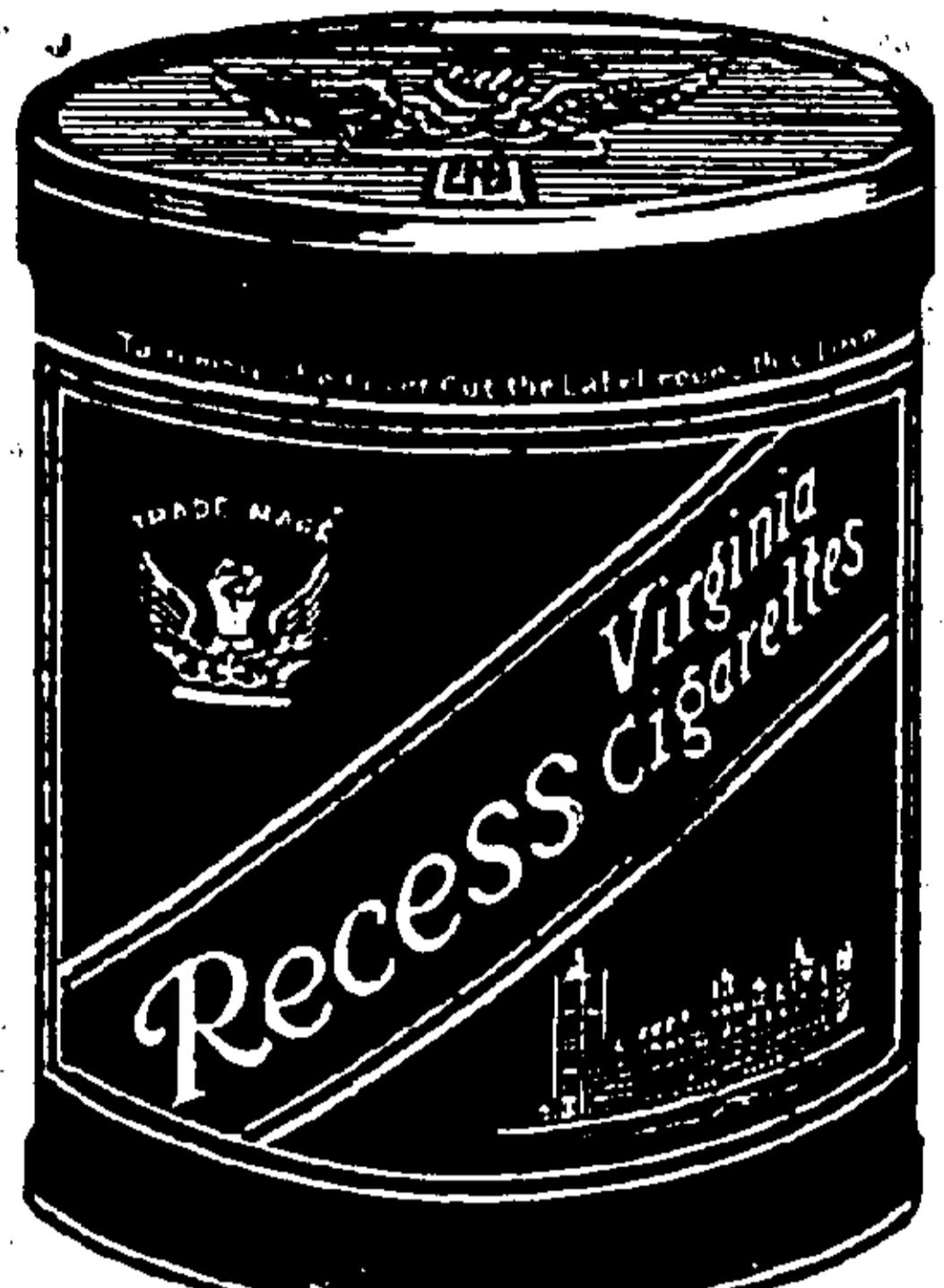
150 P.M. to 12 M.D. Every 15 Min.

12 M.D. to 6.00 A.M. Every 1

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

C. J. FAMMES
Representing
ANDERSON, MEYER & CO.
J.T.D., has removed his office
to 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Size of Lot	Area of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Spec. Rate
East of Land	No. 2111	Front 100 feet, depth 100 feet, bounded by Kennedy Road.	about 10,000	£100	per acre per annum

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836.
Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Ass't exceed £4,000,000.

Fire, Life, Marine, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee & Loss of Profits Insurance.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from 1st January 1917 the Company's Offices will be removed to No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Central (next to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation). JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager, Hongkong 27th December 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

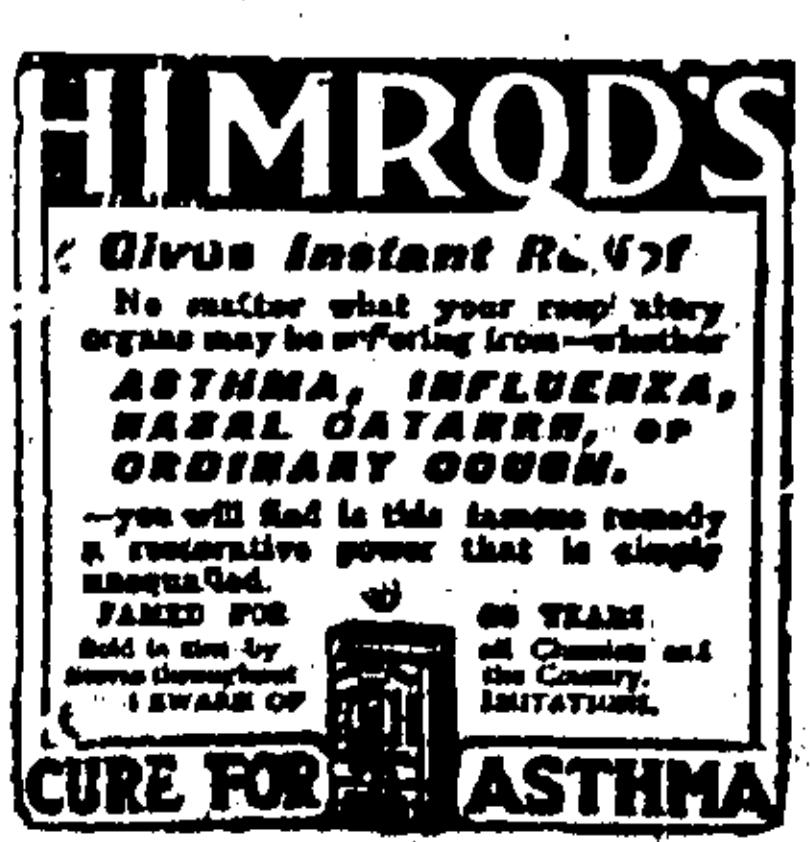
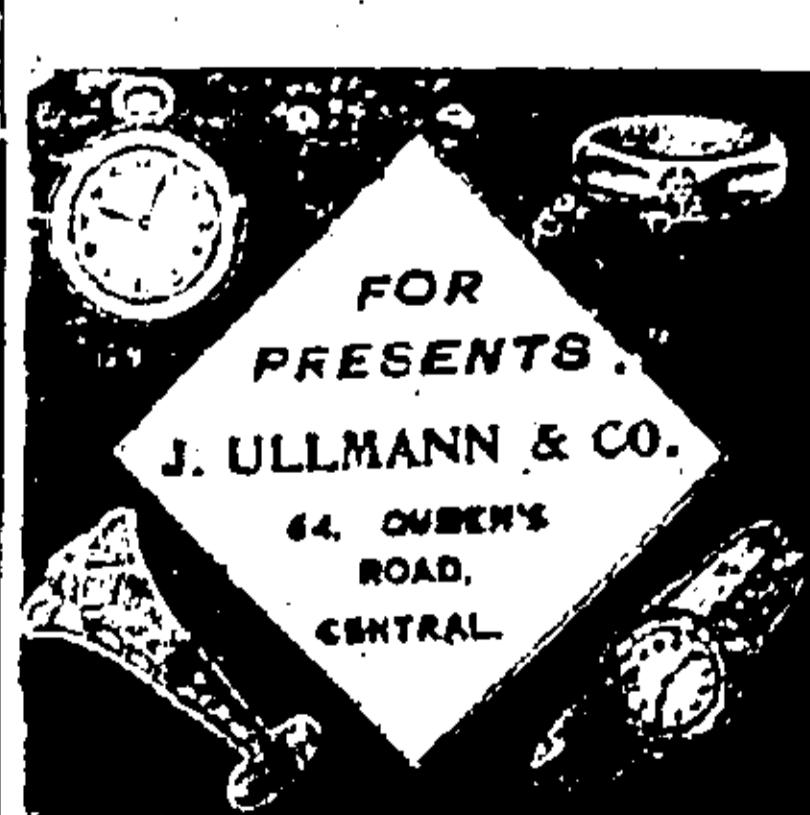
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £50.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale & Retail Ironmongers, Plate Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shingleaders. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.



RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From SINGAPORE Dated Dec. 22nd, 1916.

Sterling Shares.

Nom.	Value.	Buyers	Sellers
Allagar	2/3	2/9	
Anglo-Java	4/-	6/-	
Anglo-Malay	1/-	12/-	
Batang Malaka	3/2	3/6	
Bekoh	2/3	3/3	
Bkt Mertajam	8/6	4/6	
Bkt Sambawang	2/11	3/6	
Chersonee (F.M.S.)	3/3	4/-	
Chimpul	1/6	1/10	
Cicely	17/6	20/-	
Cicely Prof.	18/-	21/-	
Consolidated	10/-	12/6	
Heewood	2/5	2/8	
Kamuning Perak	8/3	3/9	
Kota Tinggi	2/5	2/9	
Labu (F.M.S.)	6/-	7/6	
Lingga Ord.	18/-	20/-	
London A.R.	6/6	7/3	
Merlimau	4/6	5/6	
Padang Jawa	3/-	3/6	
Pataling	30/-	35/-	
Perak	5/-	6/6	
Port Dickson	2/4	3/-	
Selangor	22/6	25/-	
S'pore Para	3/-	3/6	
S'pore United Str. Settlements (Bertram)	2/7	2/1	
Sumatra Para	5/12	5/7	
Untd. Serdang	6/3	7/6	
Sumatra	11/6	13/-	
Untd. Sumatra	6/6	7/6	
Untd. Temiang	2/0	3/3	
Vallambross	15/3	17/9	

2/- Shares.

1/- Shares.